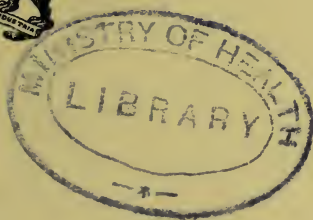


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**THE HEALTH
OF
BINGLEY
1952**

BINGLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Bingley Urban District Council

1952



1952

ANNUAL REPORT of the MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

J. BATTERSBY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

and

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR AND
CLEANSING OFFICER

W. E. COOKE, F.S.I.A., M.Inst. P.C.

INTRODUCTION.

TOWN HALL, SHIPLEY,

1953.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Madam and Gentlemen,

The year 1952 seemed healthier than its predecessor, for contagious disease was much less prevalent, and there was a notable fall in the Death Rate.

Vital Statistics.

There was little change in the Standardized Birth Rate or the Infant Mortality Rate, but the Standardized Death Rate fell from 15.3 to 12.5. One half of all deaths occurred in Hospitals or Public Institutions.

Infectious Disease.

Prevalent in the latter half of the year 187 of a total of 241 notifications for infectious disease were ascribed to Measles. Two cases of Paralytic Poliomyelitis notified were admitted to Hospital.

Domiciliary Services.

Apart from staff alterations there was little change to record. Continued difficulty was experienced in recruiting Home Helps. The Day Nursery, Myrtle Park, was opened by Councillor Wild in the presence of Councillors and Officials of Bingley Urban District Council. County Councillor Whitehead represented the West Riding Authority. This Unit should form a notable addition to the Public Health Service in Bingley.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

Arrangements are now complete for much needed re-decoration at Mornington Road Clinic. Ultimate plans envisage further enlargement of this Service in 1954. Little difficulty was experienced in providing expectant mothers with beds in Maternity Homes. This fortunate state of affairs does not apply however in the provision of accommodation for aged persons by the Regional Hospital Board or County Welfare Authority, nor am I satisfied with the co-ordination existing between the three branches of the National Health Service in the interest of the aged. On the other hand it is gratifying to note the progress of the Community Service sponsored by Bingley Council and conducted by enthusiastic volunteers at the Aged Persons' Haven.

Administration.

Throughout the year endeavours were made to keep Doctors, Nurses and other Officers in constant and where possible personal contact with members of the public in Bingley.

I am indebted to your Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their continued interest and helpful advice at Meetings, and to my fellow Officials for their co-operation and assistance.

Yours faithfully,

J. BATTERSBY.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

TOWN HALL, BINGLEY.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council.

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

During 1952 very satisfactory progress was made in regard to the improvement of environmental conditions in your area.

The scheme for the conversion of waste water closets was pushed on with, the actual number of conversions being 80. The scheme should be nearly completed by the end of 1953.

The important work of Public Cleansing was well maintained, although the staff has not been increased to cope with the growth of the area. Due to a fall in prices, the salvage income was £2,400 which is a considerable drop on the previous year. The new Mechanical Sorting Screen for paper, which was purchased out of profits made in 1951, proved to be extremely satisfactory and has resulted in better segregation of the various grades and the machine will soon pay for itself.

The great need for continued care in the handling of food was constantly in mind during the year and every opportunity was taken to bring this home to all persons concerned.

Over 1,000 housing inspections were made and the difficulty in securing repairs remained as acute as ever. With some slight improvement in supply of new houses it became evident that the time is approaching when action can again be taken to demolish or close unfit houses.

I desire to thank the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their continued interest and support. Also to acknowledge the ready co-operation of other Chief Officers and their staffs, and lastly, to express appreciation of the services of my own staff.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

W. E. COOKE,

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Public Cleansing Officer.

HEALTH COMMITTEE

1952-1953.

The Chairman of the Council
(Councillor J. A. Brearley, J.P.)

Chairman: Councillor J. Wild.

Deputy Chairman: Councillor H. Whitehead.

Councillor A. R. Bentley	Councillor H. Pratt
„ J. R. Escritt	„ J. P. Tabiner
„ E. Falkingham	„ W. Robinson
„ J. W. Minnikin	„ Mrs. M. P. Rycroft

OFFICERS:

Medical Officer of Health: J. Battersby, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health: H. Gray, M.D., D.P.H.
(Resigned 15th May, 1952)

G. Buckle, M.B., B.S.
(Appointed 1st November, 1952)

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Public Cleansing Officer:
W. E. Cooke, F.S.I.A., M.Inst.P.C.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors:
F. Marsh, M.S.I.A., A.M.Inst.P.C.
F. Smith, M.S.I.A.

Senior Clerk: F. G. Falkingham, D.P.A.

Clerk: Mrs. A. M. Pedley.

Trainee: I. Thompson.

BINGLEY URBAN DISTRICT

Area of the district in acres at 1931 Census	11,379
Population at 1931 Census	20,553
Number of structurally separate occupied dwelling houses in the district at 1931 Census	5,980
Average number of persons per room at 1931 Census ...	0.80
Number of families or separate occupiers at 1931 Census	6,002

Statistical Summary for 1952 and Comparison with 1951.

	1951.	1952.
Area of district in acres	11,418	11,418
Estimated population (30th June)	21,750	21,700
Estimated number of dwelling houses (31st Dec.)	7,546	7,657
Rateable Value at 1st April	£142,128	£143,472
Sum represented by a penny rate (estimated)	£560	£560
Births—Total (Live and Still Births) ...	303	305
Live births	Male	Female
Legitimate ...	160	128
Illegitimate ...	4	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	164	131
	294	295
Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)	13.5	13.6
Area Comparability Factor	0.99	0.99
Standardized Birth Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population) ...	13.4	13.5
Still births	Male	Female
Legitimate ...	5	4
Illegitimate ...	1	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	6	4
	9	10

	1951.	1952.
Still birth Rate (per 1,000 live and still births)	29.7	32.8
Percentage of total births occurring in hospitals, nursing homes, etc.	69	79
Deaths.		
Male	174	155
Female	187	141
Total ...	361	296
Crude Death Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)	16.6	13.6
Area Comparability factor	0.92	0.92
Standardized Death Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)	15.3	12.5
Percentage of deaths occurring in hospitals, nursing homes, etc.	41	50
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age:—		
All infants	11	11
Rate per 1,000 live births	37.4	37.3
Legitimate infants	11	11
Rate per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	39.1	38.2
Infants under age 28 days	7	5
Rate per 1,000 live births	23.8	16.9
Number of Deaths from:—		
Measles (all ages)	2	0
Whooping Cough (all ages)	0	0
Maternal Deaths (all causes)	0	0
Rate per 1,000 live and still births	0	0
Deaths from:—		
Cancer (all ages)	46	49
Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population	2.11	2.26
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	5	6
Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population	0.23	0.28
All forms of Tuberculosis	5	6
Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population	0.23	0.28

Social Conditions

Bingley is a pleasant, favourably situated town with industrial centre, residential perimeter and an extensive green belt beyond. The outlying villages of Wilsden, Harden, Cullingworth, Eldwick and Gilstead are included in the Urban District. The staple industry is woollen textiles: additional industries include manufacturing, joinery, tanning, engineering, market gardening and dairy-farming.

The population are energetic, independent, with extensive interest in the arts and physical recreation. Ample provisions are made for parks, playing fields and recreation grounds. A Town Planning Scheme, operating since 1936 under the Town Planning Act, 1932, embraces an area of 11,259 acres. The area of Private Open Spaces is 1,133 acres, the residential building area 5,897 acres, and the industrial building area 133 acres. Preliminary work has been carried out reviewing this Scheme since the end of the War.

The Urban District forms a distinct administrative area separated from adjoining authorities by hills, valleys and woodlands, which preserve a desirable green belt in the interests of the community.

Population and Employment

Since the second world war the total population of Bingley has remained steady, small natural increments being balanced by emigration. The significant trend is ageing of the population with marked diminution in the number of (a) pre-school children, (b) school children, (c) child bearing women, and an increase in the age group over 65 which exceeds the national trend.

The post-war bulge in the Birth Rate is now smoothed out, and future improvements in mortality rate of young age groups are unlikely considerably to affect populational statistics.

Unemployment was mostly of a temporary character and figures remain low.

Since the formation of the Ministry of National Insurance, which has been responsible for exchanging National Insurance Cards since 1948, no records are available of various industries for the Bingley district. The following details, however, have been extracted from various returns available:—

Insured Population of Bingley Employment Exchange Area.

Industry Group.	Males	Females	Total	%	National %
Textiles	1,052	1,562	2,614	43.4	5.1
Engineering, etc.	450	82	532	8.8	7.9
Building, etc.	358	7	365	6.0	7.5
Distributive	251	107	358	6.0	11.4
Metal Goods	170	64	234	3.9	5.8
Wood, etc.	217	15	232	3.9	1.6
Nat. and Local Government	162	39	201	3.3	8.3
Metal Manufacture	210	10	220	3.7	2.3
Transport, etc.	146	19	165	2.7	6.2
Paper and Printing	125	39	164	2.7	2.5
Agriculture	123	15	138	2.3	4.2
Professional Services	37	76	113	1.9	1.8
Leather, etc.	93	16	109	1.8	0.4
Other Industries	352	221	573	9.6	—
Totals	3,746	2,272	6,018	100.0	—

GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Medical Practitioners Liaison

The Department has enjoyed the support and co-operation of Family Doctors who carry the large burden of ill-health in the community. Contacts between General Medical Practitioner and Home Nurse and midwife are already close. The development of Care and After Care provides scope for the promotion of an equally close relationship between Health Visitor and Doctor. Medical Practitioners locally are gradually using the services of the Health Visitor to provide socio-medical histories, and further extension of this service is envisaged.

Hospital Services.

Maternity cases were admitted to the Maternity Home, Shipley, Keighley St. John's, Bradford St. Luke's and County Maternity Homes. Infectious disease cases were referred to Morton Banks or Leeds Road Infectious Disease Hospitals. Chronic sick were admitted to Raikswood, Keighley St. John's, Thornton View, Calverley and Stoney Ridge. Infirm were accommodated in Part III (County Welfare Homes) at Thornton View, Clayton, The Shroggs, Steeton, and Hillworth Lodge, Keighley. As hitherto Menston Hospital met requirements of Psychiatric cases.

There continues to be an acute shortage of suitable accommodation for elderly senescent persons. This requirement applies additionally to beds for the elderly infirm who do not need specialised nursing care, and is worthy of early attention from the Regional Board

and County Authorities. Another problem is the transient case of acute confusional psychosis. This latter type frequently need beds away from Mental Hospitals without certification. The care of such cases has proved exceedingly difficult since the inception of the National Health Service Act, 1948.

I have had no reason to change the views I expressed in the 1951 Report on the care of the aged. Indeed the sooner this becomes a specialist service under one authority the better.

Maternity Home.

Snipley Maternity Home has 20 beds for normal patients. Priority for admission is granted on the basis of:—

- (i) Abnormal history.
- (ii) Primipara.
- (iii) Multipara 4 +.
- (iv) Social conditions.

We are indebted to the Matron, Miss Beaulah, for her co-operation in this work.

Bingley Hospital.

One bed is available for maternity cases, usually presenting some complication of labour.

Nursing Homes.

There are two private Nursing Homes within the Bingley Urban District as follows:—

- (a) "Thornfield," Micklethwaite, Bingley—Proprietress: Mrs. E. Brown—10 beds (available for maternity cases).
- (b) "Elmhurst," Nursing Home, Hall Bank Drive, Bingley—Proprietress, Mrs. J. Pennington—6 beds (medical cases).

Both are subject to inspection on behalf of the licensing authority by the Medical Officer of Health.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

Mornington Road, Bingley.

The Centre continued to be popular and active throughout the year due to the excellent work of all concerned. Sessions held include the following:—

- 1. School Clinic (Health Visitor) each morning 9 a.m. to 10 a.m.
- 2. Speech Therapist - Monday p.m.
- 3. Ante-Natal Clinic - Tuesday p.m.
- 4. Ante-Natal Exercises Wednesday p.m.
- 5. Infant Welfare Clinic Thursday p.m.
- 6. School Clinic (Doctors) Friday p.m.
- 7. Ultra Violet Light - Tuesday and Friday p.m.

The Clinic is also used by the Blood Bank and arrangements have been made to resume the Class in Physiotherapy.

Re-decoration will be undertaken during 1953 and re-adjustment of Services completed when the Occupation Centre, which occupies the upper floor, removes to Keighley.

Pending the opening of an 'ad hoc' Occupation Centre at Keighley for the training of mental defectives, 5 rooms on the first floor of Mornington Road, Bingley, are used for training of up to 45 children from the Keighley and Shipley Divisions. The centre is administered by a Mental Health Sub-Committee of the West Riding County Council. It is equipped to provide 3 classes, a dining room, a large room for physical exercise and games, and a small room is available for the use of staff. A mid-day meal is provided and milk distributed. 'Bus and taxi transport convey certain children to the Centre. The hours of opening are 9-30 to 3-30. During school sessions training covers personal hygiene, recreation, games, crafts and there is adequate medical and nursing supervision and routine medical inspection. An active Parents' Association has been formed. While it is recognised that there are such disadvantages as obsolete toilets, a stair approach and a complete lack of grounds for the children, as a temporary amenity the Centre is of considerable value, and over 30 children are provided with a fuller life and active social interest with training.

Royd House, Wilsden.

The Infant Welfare Clinic was held fortnightly on Tuesdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m., when a Doctor and Health Visitor were in attendance.

Memorial Hall, Harden.

The Infant Welfare Clinic was held fortnightly on Wednesdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m., when a doctor and Health Visitor were in attendance.

Church Schoolroom, Cullingworth.

The Infant Welfare Clinic was held fortnightly on Wednesdays, from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m., when a Doctor and Health Visitor are in attendance.

Bingley Hospital.

Bingley Hospital has 68 beds for general medical and surgical care of patients. The Hospital is under the control of Bingley, Keighley and Settle Hospital Group and is served by the medical practitioners locally who call on the services of Consultants from Bradford and elsewhere.

There is a Matron, Sister and approximately 25 nursing staff in addition to ward orderlies and nursing trainees.

Clinic Sessions—Refer to 1949 Report.

Ambulances.

Bingley is served by the Keighley Depot of the West Riding County Council Ambulance Service.

Day Nurseries.

The Day Nursery in Myrtle Park was opened by the Chairman of the Health Committee, Councillor John Wild, on the 10th March. The Nursery is of a permanent brick built type with 50 places for children under 5, three nurseries for infants, tweenies and toddlers respectively and kitchen, larders, ablutions, toilets, laundry, drying rooms and facilities for staff. The outlay is modern, and the Nursery affords facilities for use as a Training Centre for students. The site provided by Bingley Council is ideal for children, and the demand for places will undoubtedly exceed supply. A priority scheme for admission applies which lists health reasons of varying types as first choice, and thereafter women engaged in Textile, Munitions, etc.

DOMICILIARY SERVICES.

Care of the Aged.

The 1950 Report summarises the complex organisation and work that proceeds on behalf of the aged in the home and community. In each sphere work increased in extent and degree and the Voluntary Committee continued their social and benevolent activities. There was no major change in policy to record but it is evident that full advantage of the facilities offered is both appreciated and utilised by aged persons.

Health Department staff work on the aged is referred to in other sections, e.g., Home Nursing, Domestic Help, Health Visiting.

Accommodation for the sick aged is provided at St. John's Hospital, Keighley. Accommodation under the County Welfare Officer for the infirm aged and those requiring hostel accommodation is provided at:—

“The Shroggs,” Steeton—16 places for women.

Hillworth Lodge, Keighley—mixed accommodation for 200 men and women.

Morton Banks, Riddlesden—accommodation for 20 men.

Home Helps for the Aged.

A necessary development has been the extension of domestic help. Some progress was recorded and Health Visitors and other workers advised on the requirements of each individual case. In some instances assistance is granted by the National Assistance Board through their officers.

Home Nursing.

This service is one of our closest links with General Medical Practitioners, since the Nurse acts under the direction of the Doctor to relieve sickness and infirmity. The work of the Nurse overlaps both the curative and preventive fields, demanding experience in clinical work and the ability to teach health educational principles in the home. In few other spheres is a Nurse presented with greater opportunity and if the work is less spectacular than some other fields of medicine, its influence is none the less profound, for the Nurse, by relieving suffering, can bring home to the patient and his or her relatives the need for healthy living.

The District Nurse works in close relationship to the Midwife, the Health Visitor and health workers such as Home Helps.

The character of the work of the District Nurse has changed in recent years. The retention of elderly patients at home has made the nature of her duty much heavier and reduced the total number of visits. Bed nursing, lifting and laying of the patient, attention to bed sores, the increasing number of elderly persons and the relatively low number of acute cases in the home (partly due to the effect of anti-biotics) means that the District Nurse spends much more time on each visit. As in so many other branches of Public Health work the number of visits is a poor guide to the amount and quality of work done.

Much assistance was derived from the help of the supervisory staff at County Hall, and the Nurses maintain close relationship with the Health Department.

Home Nursing Service.

				Number of Cases. Number of Visits.		
Shipley	...	...	...	241	...	4897
Bingley	...	...	...	304	...	7810
Baildon	...	...	...	285	...	3220
Denholme	...	...	...	33	...	1535
Relief	...	...	...	—	...	1247
Totals—Division				863	...	18709

Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care Health Education Propaganda

Use was made of the facilities provided by the Central Council for Health Education. Propaganda material was provided by the

West Riding County Council. The following are examples of the steps taken to promote Health Education in the population:—

1. Posters were exhibited on the principal hoardings centred in the Division.
2. Leaflets were distributed in Clinics to mothers on matters related to Maternity and Child Welfare.
3. Lectures were given by Medical Officers and Sanitary Inspectors to the General Public, Parent Teacher Associations, Clubs and other organisations.
4. Distribution of leaflets at Exhibitions and in Public Works on Industrial Health.
5. Information has been passed to the Press in relation to Infectious Disease and other subjects when appropriate.

These steps are, of course, additional to intensive propaganda in the home through the various health workers of the Department.

Hospitals.

Some progress has been effected in the Care and After Care Services, and a notable increase occurred in the number of requests for socio-medical reports from Hospital.

Recuperative Home Treatment.

There are four Recuperative Homes for mothers and children, that is, for mothers who are in need of a rest and change of air and cannot go without taking their young children with them.

Brentwood Recuperative Centre, Marple, Cheshire.

Spofforth Hall Recuperative Centre, Spofforth, near Harrogate.

(The above two Homes are essentially for cases requiring family rehabilitation).

Sydney House, Abergele, North Wales.

The Silver Jubilee Home, Heysham, Nr. Morecambe.

(Five families were admitted to the above Homes in 1952).

There are five Homes for schoolchildren and pre-school children (unaccompanied). Nine children were admitted during 1952, one of whom was admitted twice during the year.

Children's Convalescent Home, West Kirby, Wirral, Cheshire.

Craig Convalescent Home for Children, Bare, Morecambe.

Ormerod Convalescent Home, St. Annes-on-Sea.

St. Joseph's Convalescent Home, Freshfield, Nr. Liverpool.

Swanscoe House, Macclesfield, Cheshire.

There are nine Recuperative Homes for adults. 13 cases were admitted during 1952.

Men's Convalescent Home, Rhyl, North Wales.

North Eastern Counties Friendly Societies' Convalescent Home,
Grange-over-Sands.

Blackburn and District Convalescent Home, St. Annes-on-Sea.

Manchester and Salford Convalescent Home, Southport.

Hunstanton Convalescent Home, Hunstanton, Norfolk.

Barrow War Memorial Convalescent Home, Abbey Road,
Barrow-in-Furness.

Convent of our Lady of Lourdes, Boarbank Hall, Grange-over-Sands.

Binswood Convalescent Home, Didsbury, Manchester.

Rockfield Convalescent Home, St. Annes-on-Sea.

Clifton Ante-Natal Hostel. Four women were admitted during 1952.

Under the County Council's scheme 23 local patients were admitted to Convalescent Homes, travel arrangements being made where necessary. Patients were required to pay a proportion of the cost, according to their ability as assessed.

Home Help Service.

There is an ever increasing demand on the Service and the recruitment of suitable women against the competitive claims of industry continues difficult. While no qualifications are required and an establishment strength and no training is possible, it is difficult to exact too high a standard. Nevertheless, fine service has on the whole been rendered by a great majority of the women employed. It may be of interest to record a few administrative difficulties encountered. For example, in some homes such as problem families, conditions are so bad that the Home Help may refuse to attend and indeed it is difficult then to offer criticism. The greatest need occurs in relation to the aged. It is realised that with a high percentage of young women working and often unable to devote over much time to their own children, spare time is simply not available to care for aged parents or relatives. Nevertheless it is distressing to see elderly people neglected by relatives and left entirely dependent on help from this Service. The position

is aggravated by continuous requests from doctors, health visitors, district nurses, almoners and members of the public. The great majority of aged persons are most grateful for help given which reduces the insistent fear of having to break up the home.

Acute illness presents difficulties necessitating transfer of the Home Help and occasionally leaving a chronic case unprovided. The apparently easy solution of engaging women prepared to work at occasional intervals does not apply, as the majority of women can easily find full time, regular and guaranteed work. Again Home Helps attending special cases may give entire satisfaction and be persuaded to work privately for the person concerned. Although this saves hours, it deprives the Service of personnel.

Occasionally cases in need of long term help are terminate due to of inability to continue payments. Trouble also appears when members of a family are asked (sometimes reasonably) to share responsibility for the charge for benefit they derive from the service of a Home Help.

Since the inception of the Act and the enlargement of the number of Home Helps to form a reasonably adequate service, it has been necessary to allot the full time services of one clerk to the management of the Service. This saves the time of professional women, viz., Health Visitors, Midwives, and District Nurses. The latter report at appropriate intervals on the professional aspect of the case, but day to day administration including recruitment and arrangement of hours of work are undertaken by the Organiser. The increasing scope of the service warrants a separate appointment when the service is large, active, and meeting an important public need.

TOTAL TABLE FOR HOME HELP WORK. DIVISIONAL FIGURES.

Cases provided with Home Helps during 1952.

Type of Case.	Number of Cases.		Hours employed.		%
Illness (excluding aged) ...	110	...	14,943	...	28
Lying-in	79	...	5,305	...	10
Expectant Mothers ...	12	...	919	...	2
Aged Persons	158	...	30,519	...	57
Schoolchildren	15	...	1,388	...	3
Mentally Defective ...	2	...	535	...	1
	—	...	—	...	—
	376	...	53,609	...	100
	—	...	—	...	—

General Administration.

The Public Health Office at the Town Hall, Shipley, affords accommodation for the staff of the Local Authority (Shipley) and County Divisional Health Staff.

Accommodation in the Department is available for Health Visitors and Mental Health Social Workers, and a distinctive feature of the Department is the high percentage of professional workers employed "in the field." A representative sample includes Sanitary Inspectors, Health Visitors, Midwives, District Nurses, Physiotherapist, Speech Therapist, School Nurses, Clinic Nurses, Duty Authorised Officer and Home Helps. The Medical Officer of Health has the assistance of Dr. G. Buckle and Dr. M. M. Neil, while Consultants of the Regional Hospital Board are available in Clinics for Orthopædics, Dermatology, Ophthalmology, Ear, Nose and Throat, and when necessary an Obstetric Consultant is on call.

Laboratory Service.

Existing arrangements for collection, delivery, examination and reports on specimens and consequent preventive action remain unchanged.

Practically all samples, bacteriological, water, and milk were submitted during the year to the Bradford Laboratory of the Medical Research Council. Prompt delivery secures early reports, and delay is minimised by the proximity of the Laboratory and a preliminary telephone report from the Bacteriologist. This has been of great service in many different ways, reducing, for example, periods of exclusion from school, nursery, and work; providing early diagnosis and permitting early preventive action in the control of infectious disease.

We have again been indebted to Dr. Tomlinson and his staff for their consistent courtesy and expert help in the Laboratory and the field throughout the year.

Bacteriological Examinations, 1952.

Number of Specimens examined	Division		Bingley	
	... 825 ...		... 129	
	Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative
Fæces for Intestinal Pathogens	98	490	9	43
Urine for Intestinal Pathogens	—	31	—	18
Nasal Swabs for Diphtheria ..	—	10	—	4
Throat Swabs for Diphtheria	—	45	—	23
Nasal Swabs for Haem. Strep.	2	19	1	4
Throat Swabs for Haem. Strep.	29	52	6	19
Eye Swabs for Pneumococci ...	16	20	—	1
Eye Swabs for Staph. Aureus	2	2	—	—
Widal Tests	—	9	—	1
	147	678	16	113

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

A total of 241 cases of Infectious Disease, excluding all forms of Tuberculosis, were notified, and 19 of these admitted to Hospital.

Measles.

Clinically of a mild type 187 cases were notified, 170 in the latter half of the year. The greatest concentration was in the south and east wards, and after that the central ward. There were no deaths, or for that matter, any admissions to Hospital.

Poliomyelitis.

Two cases of the paralytic type occurred seasonally in the third quarter and were admitted to Hospital.

Whooping Cough.

A marked reduction in the number of cases from the previous year occurred, only 12 cases being notified against 161. This was entirely related to the epidemiology of the disease rather than the few fortuitously immunised by vaccine issued free through private Doctors and Clinics on the request of the parent.

Scarlet Fever, 20 cases, and Pneumonia, 18, both prevalent in the first quarter of 1952, were the only other infectious diseases at all prevalent. 15 cases of Scaratina were sent to Hospital. Bingley enjoyed almost complete freedom from Sonne Dysentery throughout the year.

Tuberculosis.

9 cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis (5 males and 4 females) were notified, and the corresponding figures for Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis were a total of 2 (2 females). 7 deaths (4 males and 3 females) were notified from Pulmonary Tuberculosis infection; no deaths were attributed to Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

One Health Visitor specialising in Tuberculosis care attends the open sessions of the Divisional Clinic and is responsible for home visitation and problems arising therefrom. Her centre of work is therefore "Farr Royd," where she meets patients, discusses their problems and, under the Chest Physician, familiarises herself with the condition of each person. The Health Visitor sees the Medical Officer of Health weekly on housing and other preventive health problems, traces contacts and advises on B.C.G. immunisation. The preventive character of her specialised work and experience are proving invaluable. I am indebted to the Chest Physician and his staff for their unfailing assistance and guidance. Admission to Hospital through the Bed Bureau in Bradford has been further expedited, and there is no considerable delay in admission of cases.

Scabies and Verminous Infestation.

Scabies is treated free of charge at Spurr Road Cleansing Centre. This is an old A.R.P. Decontamination Centre which has been adapted and redecorated with hot and cold showers, undressing and dressing rooms, and nurses' room.

The method of treatment is by Benzyl Benzoate after showering of patient. Contacts are encouraged to attend and usually receive one treatment.

There has been a rapid decline in the number of cases of Scabies since the end of the war. During 1952 only 2 cases attended for cleansing from the Division. Secondary infections are few and, generally speaking, one treatment suffices.

Vaccination and Diphtheria Immunisation.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

Number of children in the Division who at 31st December, 1952, had completed a course of immunisation.

Age:	0—	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—9	10—14	Total under 15
Number immunised	46	473	629	788	793	4,433	3,379	10,541
Est. child population			5,379			8,359		13,738
Percentage immunised			52.69			91.21		76.12

Number of children immunised during the year ended 31st December, 1952.

Age at Immunization	Shipley	Bingley	Baildon	Denholme	Total
Under 1	23	14	7	—	44
1—	225	98	59	24	406
2—	51	15	17	7	90
3—	28	11	13	5	57
4—	16	12	6	2	36
5—	23	13	11	1	48
6—	8	2	4	1	15
7—	4	1	3	—	8
8—	7	—	—	—	7
9—	6	—	—	—	6
10—	5	1	—	—	6
11—	—	—	—	1	1
12—	—	—	—	—	—
	396	167	120	41	724

Number of children given a "Boosting" dose on school entry during the year ended 31st December, 1952:—

Shipley	...	568
Bingley	...	128
Baildon	...	136
Denholme	...	36
Total	...	868

The intention of this proceeding is to raise the immunity of the children when they enter school and come into contact with large numbers of children, amongst whom diphtheria carriers may be present.

Vaccination.

Number of persons vaccinated or re-vaccinated during the year ended
31st December, 1952.

Age at Vacci- nation	Shipley		Bingley		Baildon		Denholme		Total	
	Vacc.	Re- Vacc.	Vacc.	Re- Vacc.	Vacc.	Re- Vacc.	Vacc.	Re- Vacc.	Vacc.	Re- Vacc.
Under 1	131	—	50	—	27	—	5	—	213	—
1—	20	—	3	—	1	—	3	—	27	—
2—	5	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	7	2
3—	6	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	9	1
4—	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
5—	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	4	1
6—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
7—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
8—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
9—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
10—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
11—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
12—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
13—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
14—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15+	19	47	6	16	8	12	2	4	35	79
	193	49	68	18	40	15	10	5	311	87

Mental Health Service.

Mr. Greenwood, the Duly Authorised Officer, was responsible for admissions to Mental Hospitals and kept the Medical Officer of Health informed throughout the year by requisite notices. Notifications of discharge were received from the respective hospitals.

No progress has been recorded in After Care of patients discharged from Mental Hospital, as there is no request for a "follow up," nor are any reports from the Institutions submitted to the Health Department. I have therefore no cause to alter the views I expressed in the 1951 Report that failure to follow up discharged persons undermines much of the progress effected during active treatment in Hospital.

The Occupation Centre at Bingley for children classified as ineducable provided accommodation for children from Keighley and Shipley Divisions and a few outwith these areas. Conveyance by 'bus or taxi from central points, meals and milk from Mornington Road School through the Divisional Education Department continued to be supplied. Medical examination, medical records, dental services and clinic facilities were maintained. Children were provided with courses of ultra violet light during the winter months. One Supervisor and at first three, later 2, members of the staff as part of their duties escorted children to and from the Centre. As mentioned in previous reports

there is a lack of modern amenities for washing, and no adjoining grounds for outdoor exercise. The Centre has, however, given valuable training in most cases, and in the more difficult child much needed relief is afforded the parents. The staff have been loyal and hard working operating as they do against many difficulties which will only be effectively overcome by transfer to the new 'ad hoc' Centre at Keighley.

Parents of the children at the Centre have a Committee which has been most co-operative, active and generous in their assistance to children and staff. Furthermore generous help has been given by many kindly people in Bingley, notably the Soroptimists and Rotarians. Miss Ball the Supervisor has provided me with the following notes on the Centre.

" This Centre was opened on January 9th, 1951, with eight children and four staff. None of the children had been to school for any length of time and three of the staff had never worked with backward children. Two of the staff were very keen workers and soon adapted themselves and became attached to the children who slowly responded to their training. .

The beginning of the second week saw our number increased to twelve children. These came from Baildon and Shipley. Discipline was almost an unknown quality but by degrees we managed to control the children and work out a time table for their lessons and recreation. We had not got all our equipment and our activities had to be curtailed at times.

As the numbers gradually increased we were able to grade the children into three groups—babies, juniors and seniors. They had their own classrooms and worked according to time tables worked out by the Supervisor. The morning lessons consisted of speech training, physical training, i.e., marching, keep fit, games and dancing. Other lessons included sense training—recognition of colours and shapes—counting, drawing, reading and writing, and picture making. Handicrafts, especially for the seniors, consisted of cane work (baskets, trays and mats), rug making and embroidery, making dog leads, ash trays and stools. Leather work was included and the children made purses and comb cases. Their latest venture has been making their own moulds out of Fleximould.

The juniors' lessons consist of picture telling, teaching of colours and shapes by sense training apparatus. Time telling is introduced and by means of a shop (we have collected various packets and tins of all shapes and sizes for this) the children are encouraged to go shopping and to know the value of money. Road sense is brought into this, as the children are supposed to cross a busy road. Plasticine modelling and jig-saw puzzles also come in the time table.

For handicrafts the children are doing work on rug canvas, making bags and book covers, needle cases and iron holders. Two of the boys have really progressed, thanks to their teacher, and are now making rugs. Their other activities include ball games, story telling and acting, singing and percussion band.

In the baby class are the newcomers and low grade children. They too are taught physical training, sense training apparatus is used for their lessons, also buttoning of coats—tying of shoe laces and dressing and washing themselves. They also like dressing up and have sand play and water play. Good habits are an essential part of the training and much time is spent by the staff in teaching this.

In June, 1951, we had our first Open Day when the children gave a short display. A sale of handicrafts was held and the parents seemed to be satisfied with what they saw and heard. Another Open Day was held in December, to which parents and friends were invited. It was a success.

The staff are very keen on their work. One assistant resigned at Christmas and her place was taken by a trained Nursery School Teacher who is very capable and is doing very good work with the babies. She is also a good pianist.

There are now thirty-five children on the register. They come from Barnoldswick, Carleton, Oxenhope, Haworth, Keighley, Bingley, Shipley, Baildon and Saltaire.

A Board of Control inspection was held in September. A favourable report was given. We have had excellent co-operation from Health Visitors, Social Workers and parents."

Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1938.

Particulars of Mental Defectives in the Division as at 31st December, 1952.

	Under age 16			Age 16 and over		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under Statutory Supervision ...	16	7	23	15	13	28
Under Guardianship ...	—	—	—	2	1	3
Taken to "Places of Safety" ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Admitted to Institutions ...	1	1	2	—	—	—
Died or removed from Area ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cases receiving training:-						
In Occupation Centre ...	—	11	11	1	6	7
At home ...	—	—	—	—	—	—

Bye-Laws.

Reference should be made to the Report for 1949.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

Water Supply.

During the year the water supply of the district was satisfactory both as regards quality and quantity.

The Council's Water Engineer informs me that 82 samples were taken of treated water and that of these all were satisfactory. 5 samples were taken for chemical analysis in regard to taste and of these 1 was unsatisfactory.

39 samples of public water supplies were taken by my Department after distribution for bacteriological examination and of these 1 was unsatisfactory.

20 samples of water were examined as to plumbo solvent action and all of these were reported as being satisfactory.

The number of dwellinghouses and premises on public supplies is 7,543. There are 114 houses on private supplies and these are houses which are out of reach of public supplies. No houses are supplied by means of stand pipes.

24 samples of water from private supplies were taken during 1952 and of these 11 were bacteriologically unsatisfactory. 2 samples were obtained from chemical analysis; of these 1 was unsatisfactory.

Steps were taken to remedy all unsatisfactory supplies.

Sewerage.

Good progress was made during the year on the reconstruction of the works at Dowley Gap and it is anticipated that the scheme will be completed in 1953. The small sewage Disposal plant at Harecrofts was also reconstructed in 1952.

Considerable sewer works were also carried out, these including construction of a storm overflow chamber and outfall at Wilsden, provision of a large sewer in Bradford Road, and storm overflow to deal with increased load from Cottingley Housing Estate. A sewer was relaid across the Old Hills and a sewer was extended at Wilsden Road, Harden.

Redrainage.

During the year 174 drains were tested and 38 were reconstructed. An appreciable amount of time was spent in dealing with flooded cellars which were generally due to choked subsoil drains.

Closet accommodation.

Considering the rural character of the area it is very well served with public sewers and these facilities are available in every village with the exception of Low Springs. The percentage of closets on the water-carriage system is 94.9. The few remaining privies and pail closets are chiefly on farms.

The scheme for conversion of waste water closets by means of payment of grant was proceeding satisfactorily by the end of the year, 80 conversions having been carried out. 31 waste water closets were abolished. The majority of these were done by the Department's own staff, the average cost being £27-1-9.

The following table gives the details of the sanitary accommodation of the district:—

**Number and Types of Closet Accommodation, etc.,
in the District, December 31st, 1952.**

Division	Water Closets	Trough Closets	Waste Water Closets	Pail Closets	Privy Midden Closets	Ash Places	Dust Bins
Bingley ...	3,790	0	155	21	0	1	2,718
Cottingley ...	868	0	3	2	0	0	710
Harden ...	415	0	2	21	0	0	347
Crossflatts-...	790	5	3	1	0	1	596
Micklethwaite	179	0	1	16	0	1	62
Cullingworth	489	0	5	40	2	0	501
Gilstead ...	293	0	0	2	1	0	239
Eldwick ...	267	0	0	39	21	0	351
Wilsden ...	878	0	2	42	14	0	608
Totals ...	7,969	5	171	184	38	3	6,132

Public Cleansing.

Collection.

It was possible to operate a normal weekly clearance of dustbins throughout the year except in the very scattered fringe of the district. Any interruptions in this service were due to sickness or holidays. The last remaining pre-war vehicle was replaced during the year with a 12 cub. yd. side loader.

There was a severe slump in regard to waste paper so much so that amounts sent away had to be restricted. This is rather bewildering to the public and they can hardly be expected to keep pace with these ever-changing conditions. Fortunately we had a long term contract with Messrs. Thames Board Mills Ltd., and did not suffer through being unable to dispose of salvaged paper as happened with some Authorities.

Income declined from £4,829-19-11d. in 1951 to £2,399-16-8d. in 1952 and increased the cost of the Cleansing Service accordingly.

Disposal.

Refuse was centrally disposed of in a large hole in the centre of Bingley and adjoining a very busy trunk road. By means of very careful control, however, complaints were entirely avoided with two exceptions, both of which occurred on very windy days. By centralised tipping it was possible to dispense with one tip attendant.

Tipping ceased at Gilstead and Harden Recreation Grounds. At Gilstead the excavated top soil was re-spread and sown down with a pioneer crop of Rye and Ryegrass in September. This gave a fairly profuse sward which was grazed down in the following early Spring. This is to be ploughed in and sown down to permanent grass in August, 1953. At Harden no money was available for top soiling and all that could be done was to cover with gully and sewage sludge, street sweepings and dykings and this was sown down to a pioneer crop in March, 1953.

The idea of using town refuse to reclaim useless land and turn it into playing fields is full of promise and may lead to a considerable improvement in the amenities of our industrial areas. From the Public Cleansing angle it is an attractive proposition because it may save long hauls to remote areas. The proximity of houses and thoroughfares to the tipping site ensures that the refuse is disposed of on a strictly controlled system.

The past four year's experience at Bingley have demonstrated the need for ensuring an adequate supply of top soil to cover the completed tip prior to sowing down and this is best obtained by stripping off prior to commencement of operations and re-spreading after completion.

Street Cleansing.

The Lewin Sweeper completed its sixth year of satisfactory service and cleansed 2,788 miles of streets at a net cost of 12/7½ per street mile. The number of street orderlies remained at four and it was found difficult to recruit men for this type of work.

The rural type of the area makes the problem of weed control on streets and footpaths particularly difficult and steps were taken during the year to construct an appliance for applying weed killer on a large scale in 1953.

Gully Cleansing.

The Karrier Gully Emptying machine completed its fourth year of satisfactory service, and cleared 13,110 gullies during the year at a net cost of £88-10-0d. per 1,000 gullies cleansed. 115 cesspools had to be emptied by the machine and this reduced the time available for gully cleansing.

Public Conveniences.

The following is a list of public conveniences in the area:—

				W.C.s. Ladies'	W.C.s. Gent's.	Urinals
Dubb Lane, Bingley	...	...	...	—	—	1
Wellington Street, Bingley	...	...	...	2	1	1
Main Street, Bingley	...	...	...	5	4	1
Main Street, Bingley	...	...	...	—	—	1
Ferncliffe, Bingley	...	...	...	—	—	1
Myrtle Park (Tennis Courts) Bingley				3	2	1
Myrtle Park (Beech Street Entrance) ...				—	2	1
Myrtle Park (Band Stand) ...	...	...	...	2	—	—
Prince of Wales Park, Bingley	...			2	2	1
Keighley Road, Crossflatts	...	...	...	1	1	1
Cottingley Bar	...	...	...	1	1	1
Harden	...	...	...	1	1	1
Wilsden (Main Street)	...	...	...	—	—	1
Wilsden (Royd House)	...	...	...	1	1	1
Cullingworth (Station Road)	...	...	...	2	1	1

All of these are cleansed daily but none of them are used with sufficient frequency to warrant full time attendants. All conveniences are free.

Public Mortuary.

During the year 20 bodies were received in the Public Mortuary.

Staff and Equipment—Cleansing Department.

The following list gives the employees and equipment in the Cleansing Department:—

Employees.		Vehicles	
Refuse Collectors ...	15	Bedford Refuse Vehicle ...	1
Tip Attendants ...	2	Dennis Refuse Vehicle ...	1
Balers and Sorters ...	2	Karrier Bantam Vehicle ...	2
Gulley Machine Operatives	2	Karrier Bantam (spare) ...	1
Disinfecter Rodent Operative and Store Keeper ...	1	Lewin Sweeper ...	1
Street Orderlies ...	4	Karrier Gully Emptier ...	1
Mechanical Sweeper Driver	1	Street Orderly Trucks ...	4
Mortuary Attendant (part time) ...	1		
Public Convenience Attendant (part time) ...	1		

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

During the year no less than 4,899 inspections and re-inspections were made. Details of these inspections are given on pages 33 and 34. The following notes give comments on the various types of premises inspected.

Shops and Offices.

During the year 10 inspections were made as regards closing hours and a number of interviews took place with new shopkeepers. After many years of compulsory early winter closing hours all restrictions were removed in 1952 and the legal closing hour became 8 p.m. as it was in 1939. For the exempted trades the closing hour became 9-30 p.m. Routine inspections of shops in regard to heating, ventilation and provision of sanitary and washing accommodation were continued.

Camping Sites.

The tendency to use caravans as permanent homes continued to develop during the years, no doubt fostered by the manufacturers themselves. This tendency is to be deprecated, for despite the most ingenious design even the elaborate caravans fall far short of accepted housing standards in relation to floor space, height of rooms, stability and methods of sewage disposal.

Broadly speaking the camping is confined to five licensed sites but there are a number of semi-movable structures in remote parts of the area which have been in existence for many years. These chiefly comprise old buses and trams and their presence spoils the amenity of the countryside.

There is an urgent need for some clarification of present methods of control of moveable dwellings and this might be achieved by making the Town Planning Authority responsible for siting and protection of amenity leaving the Sanitary Authority to control the use of the sites.

Canal Boats.

During the year four canal boats were inspected. Conditions on board were generally good but the following contraventions of the Regulations were discovered.

Certificate not carried	...	...	2
Absence of proper water vessel	...	...	2
Cabin not water tight	...	...	3

Factories.

During the year 23 inspections were made of the sanitary accommodation of factories, most of which is now of a satisfactory standard.

The following list shows the varied industries carried on in local factories:—

- Blacksmith.
- Boot and Shoe Repairing.
- Burling and Mending.
- Concrete Blocks Manufacture.
- Confectionery.
- Cotton and Wadding Manufacture.
- Cotton Yarn Dyeing.
- Dry Cleaning of Clothes.
- Egg Grading and Packing.
- Electrical and Mechanical Engineering.
- Engine Makers.
- Fat Boiling and Refining.
- Firewood Making.
- Football and Leather Belt Lace Making.
- Furniture Repairing.
- Gut Scraping.
- Ironfounding.
- Jewellery Repairing.
- Joinery.
- Leather Tanning and Currying.
- Machine-Tool Makers.
- Monumental Masonry.
- Mortar Grinding.
- Motor Repairing.
- Motor Vehicle Body Manufacture.
- Paint Grinding.
- Paper and Cardboard Manufacture.
- Paper Pressing.
- Photography.
- Pin and Belt Making.
- Plastic Fillers and Silk Flock Manufacture.

Plumbing.
Printing and Bookbinding.
Provender.
Reed and Heald Making.
Sheet Metal Working.
Soap Making.
Spring Making.
Tailoring.
Textile Leather Making.
Warpdressing.
Willeying.
Wood Bobbin Making.
Woodworking.
Woodworking Machinery Making.
Woollen Rug Weaving.
Woolcombing.
Wool Sorting.
Worsted Spinning.
Worsted Weaving.
Worsted Winding and Reeling.
Wool Waste Cleaning.

Atmospheric Pollution.

In the early part of December, 1952, there was temperature inversion and little movement of air over London, resulting in a great smoke fog. First results were the deaths of cattle at Smithfield Show to be followed by the deaths of 4,000 people at all ages from respiratory disease, the death rate being as great as that of the worst week in the cholera epidemic of 1866 and much worse than in a comparable fog of 1875.

The National Smoke Abatement Society describes this smoke fog as one of the greatest disasters experienced for many years and it is to be hoped that it will result in public opinion demanding that immediate steps be taken to arrest atmospheric pollution for such fogs may come again and in other industrial and built-up areas.

Air pollution is caused by the discharge of smoke, grit and sulphur dioxide into the atmosphere, and arises both from industry and domestic chimneys. It has been said that the amount of smoke from domestic chimneys is a greater evil than that from industrial sources and there seems little doubt but that the installation of continuous night burning grates if used with low grade coal may materially add to the smoke nuisance.

The extent of local atmospheric pollution may be gauged from the monthly readings of the gauges established at the Town Hall and St. Ives. These are as follows:—

		Myrtle Park.		St. Ives.	
Month.		Rainfall (inches)	Deposit in tons per sq. mile.	Rainfall (inches)	Deposit in tons per sq. mile.
January	...	4.17	15.88	3.94	12.86
February	...	0.90	5.32	0.98	6.50
March	...	1.71	9.44	1.80	8.72
April	...	2.03	10.43	2.18	8.69
May	...	2.03	20.01	1.91	11.40
June	...	1.33	7.50	1.64	5.87
July	...	2.106	16.84	1.21	10.56
August	...	4.17	10.60	4.41	22.21
September	...	3.047	11.56	2.93	9.49
October	...	3.78	24.07	3.98	13.17
November	...	1.6	6.93	1.48	4.93
December	...	2.93	18.06	2.54	9.53

These indicate that while pollution in Bingley is not so heavy as in many West Riding towns it is sufficiently serious as to be deleterious to health and property. It can only be reduced by the general use of smokeless fuels in the home and the more efficient combustion of coal by industrial concerns.

During the year 74 observations were made of factory chimneys. On four occasions excessive emissions of black smoke were detected. Steps were taken to remedy these.

The Council was represented on the West Riding Regional Smoke Abatement Committee by the writer, and is a contributing member of the National Smoke Abatement Society.

Eradication of Vermin.

During the year 37 inspections were made in this connection. 95 inspections were made of the houses and furniture of prospective Council tenants.

The methods of disinfection included the use of H.C.N., D.D.T., and Gammexane.

Rodent Destruction.

The Council is the responsible Authority under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, and a full time Rodent Operative and Disinfector is employed.

During the year one sewer maintenance treatment was carried out. No major and 51 minor infestations were dealt with. The poisons used were Arsenic and Zinc Phosphide. Tests of the new preparation "Warfarin" were most encouraging and this 'non poisonous' anti-coagulant is especially useful in premises where it is difficult to secure a good 'take' of ordinary poisons. 20 infestations of mice were remedied.

Pet Shops.

The Pet Animals' Act, 1951, came into operation on 1st April, 1952, and is administered by the Sanitary Inspector's Department. The Act is designed to regulate the sale of pet animals and brings into being a system of licensing of shops where pets are sold. Three such shops were licensed during the year subject to certain conditions which govern the arrangements under which pets are kept and sold and for their protection against fire. No pets must be sold to any person known or believed to be under the age of 12 years.

HOUSING.

Of all the duties allotted to Sanitary Inspectors during the post war years, that of housing remains the most difficult and depressing to perform.

While in all other branches of health activity some progress is being made, nothing has been done to ease the problem of the unfit house or to prevent the gradual deterioration of existing houses.

As is well known, this state of affairs is due to the continued shortage of houses and the inability of most landlords to carry out adequate repairs due to their excessive cost in relation to rents received.

Well over a thousand housing inspections were made and an appreciable number of repairs were asked for and carried out (see page 35). Nevertheless, the amount of maintenance work done (such as painting and pointing) is quite inadequate, with the inevitable concomitant of dampness and decay.

The only improvements secured were the replacement of a few obsolete fixtures and sinks with modern appliances and in these cases eight per cent of the cost of the work was added to the rent. No improvement grants were made under the Housing Act, 1949, and it is obvious that the facilities offered in this Act need further consideration and revision in order to make them more attractive to property owners.

Providing, as they do, for grants towards the cost of improvements up to a ceiling of £800 on a fifty-fifty basis between Local Authority and owner, here is a way of securing satisfactory housing standards at infinitely less cost than provision of new houses, with the added advantage that acquisition of further land is avoided.

I estimate that there are some two thousand houses in the Bingley area alone that could be brought up to an entirely satisfactory standard if provided with inside sanitation, hot and cold water, electricity, etc., at a mere fraction of the cost to the community of providing a new house.

Nothing could be done during the year in regard to recommencing slum clearance, which has been in abeyance for 13 years. It was possible, however, to secure the closure for human habitation of six unfit houses through the co-operation with the Housing Department, and similarly, eleven cases of overcrowding were relieved.

HOUSING STATISTICS, YEAR 1952.

Number of dwelling houses in the district	7657
Number of back-to-back houses included in above	1400
	(approx.)

1. Inspeccion of Dwelling Houses during the Year.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	423
(b) Number of inspections made for the pupose ...	704
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations	7
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	138
(3) Number of dwelling houses needing further action:	
(a) Number considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	12
(b) Number (excluding those in sub-head (3) (a) above), found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	139

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	169
--	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16, Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	12
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:	
(a) By owners	13
(b) By Local Authority	1

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	88
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
(a) By owners	13
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	88

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of representations, etc., made in respect of dwelling houses unfit for habitation	2
(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ...	1
(3) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ...	Nil

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms, in respect of which Closing Orders were made ...	Nil
(Undertaking that house will cease to be used for human habitation accepted in two cases).	
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms, the Closing Orders in respect of which were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ...	2

4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding.

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year ...	21
(2) Number of families dwelling therein ...	22
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein ...	128
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ...	14
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ...	22
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases ...	142

5. New Houses.

Number of new houses provided during the year:

By the Local Authority—Permanent type ...	92
Temporary Type ...	—
By Private Enterprise ...	19

6. Housing Act, 1949.

Any action in connection with Section 20, "Grants to persons other than Local Authorities for improvement of housing accommodation" ...	Nil
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INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

The campaign for cleaner food was continued during the year and 137 inspections were made of premises where food is prepared. Lectures were given during the winter months and special powers in regard to hawkers of food came into being under the West Riding (General Powers) Act, 1951.

Meat and other Foods.

Five carcases of meat were inspected and a large quantity of other foodstuffs, particularly tinned ham, was condemned as follows:—

Weights of Unsound Food, 1952.

	lbs.		lbs.
Bacon	96 $\frac{1}{4}$	Beef	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beef Loaf	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ham	365
Pork	12	Braised Kidneys	12
Chicken	3	Dressed Fowls	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rabbit	3	Veal	4
Tongue	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tinned Steak	24
Pork Salami	55	Luncheon Meat	54 $\frac{1}{4}$
Fish	36	Rabbit Casserole	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Veal and Ham Loaf	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tinned Ham	44 $\frac{1}{4}$
Meat Paste	$\frac{1}{2}$	Tinned Salmon	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Condensed Milk,		Evaporated Milk	96 $\frac{3}{4}$
Full Cream	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	Pineapple, Tinned	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Sliced Peaches, Tinned	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	Strawberries „	2
Oranges „	$\frac{3}{4}$	Fruit Salad „	1
Apricots „	22	Beans „	2
Grape Fruit Juice „	1	Apples „	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Cherries „	6	Tomatoes „	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Victoria Plums „	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	Choice Fruits	252
Tomatoes	48 $\frac{1}{4}$	Tomato Soup	2
Pears	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Processed Peas	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Frozen Egg	44	Cornflour	33
Butter	2	Lard	1
Gelatine	18	Rice	12
Margarine	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cheese Spread	2
Biscuits	21	Prunes	1
Cheese Processed	9	Eggs	128
Pickles	100 fluid oz.		

There are 64 shops selling ice cream but only one manufacturing same.

Milk Supply.

Considerable time was devoted to milk supervision—a necessary task in view of Bingley's importance as a milk producing area. Although cowshed inspection is now the concern of the Ministry of Agriculture, the responsibility for ensuring that milk is not likely to

cause disease on the part of milk consumers is still that of the local Authority. 124 samples of milk were secured, the majority at the farms, for examination by means of the Methylene Blue and Biological Tests. 5 samples of milk were found to contain tubercle and the cows responsible were slaughtered. 30 samples failed to pass the Methylene Blue test and the name of the producers were forwarded to the County Milk Production Officer. A number of visits were paid to farms in connection with water supply and drainage.

Only a comparatively small amount of raw ordinary milk is now sold in the area and this will be eliminated in due course when the district becomes a "specified area" under the Milk (Special Designations) Act, 1949.

Distribution of milk is carried out by the following persons:—

Distributors of Ordinary Milk	7
„ „ T.T. Milk ...	26
„ „ Pasteurised Milk	20
„ „ Sterilised Milk	14

SANITARY INSPECTIONS MADE.

DWELLINGHOUSES	Inspec- tions.	Re- Inspec- tions.
Inspected and recorded under Housing Act, 1936	7	131
Inspected under Public Health Acts ...	366	650
Inspected re overcrowding cases ...	16	24
Inspected re verminous condition ...	22	11
Houses disinfested	7	—
Houses disinfected	4	—
Infectious cases visited	2	—
Water closets inspected	47	82
Pail closets inspected	12	9
Waste water closets inspected	483	4
Ash receptacles inspected	314	63
Houses of proposed Council tenants in- spected	95	—
Council houses inspected	53	—

DRAINAGE

Visits to work in progress	454	—
New drains approved after test	116	—
New drains disapproved after test	18	—
Old drains tested	40	—
Old drains found defective	38	—
Old drains inspected	162	7

FOOD INSPECTION

Home killed carcasses inspected	5	...	—
Visits under Council's Food Byelaws and Food and Drugs Act:—			
Cafes; other food premises	23	...	38
Bakehouses	13	...	12
Grocers' shops	11	...	12
Visits to ice cream premises	18	...	6
Inspections under Milk and Dairies Regs.	15	...	26
Licensed premises inspected	—	...	4
General Shops	2	...	4
Fried Fish Shops	3	...	4
Butchers' Shops	3	...	6

OFFENSIVE TRADES

Premises inspected	1	...	—
---------------------------	---	-----	---

SMOKE EMISSION

Chimneys observed	74	...	—
Boiler plant inspected	1	...	—

FACTORIES

Sanitary accommodation of factories inspected	2	...	21
--	---	-----	----

WATER SUPPLY

Visits to sources	7	...	—
Streams inspected re pollution	1	...	—
Domestic services examined	17	...	16
Water samples obtained	78	...	—

MISCELLANEOUS INSPECTIONS

Canal boats	4	...	—
Tents, Vans and Sheds	70	...	9
Piggeries	4	...	2
Public Conveniences	39	...	3
Refuse tips and Salvage depot	483	...	—
Rodent infestations	65	...	5
Visits with Surveyor	2	...	—
Interviews with owners and contractors	91	...	—
Preliminary Notices issued	291	...	—
Statutory Notices issued	129	...	—
Shops Act Inspection	9	...	1
Rag Flock Act Inspection	6	...	—
Inspections under S76 W.R.C.C. (General Powers) Act	3	...	2

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED, 1952.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

Repairs to conveniences	35
-------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

VERMIN

Infestations of rats and mice treated	...	...	...	...	51
Infestations of bed bugs eradicated	...	...	...	...	11
Other infestations treated	...	...	...	...	6

REFUSE ACCOMMODATION

Additional dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	9
Dustbins renewed after notice	...	...	...	...	163
Closet pails renewed after notice	...	...	...	...	2
Dustbins sold	...	...	...	...	77
Closet pails sold	...	...	...	...	6
Hire bins issued	...	...	...	...	96

HOUSING

Overcrowding cases remedied	...	...	...	...	11
House roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	32
Nuisance from dampness abated	...	...	...	...	37
Repairs to stairs, handrails and balustrades	...	...	...	...	3
House doors repaired	...	...	...	...	19
Window frames repaired	...	...	...	...	37
Fixtures renewed and repaired	...	...	...	...	15
Repairs to water closets	...	...	...	...	42
Glazed earthenware sink provided in lieu of insanitary stone sink	...	...	...	...	5
Defective floors repaired	...	...	...	...	17
Internal plaster repaired	...	...	...	...	42
Mastic and putty pointing renewed	...	...	...	...	4
Defective flues repaired	...	...	...	...	1
Glazed earthenware sinks provided	...	...	...	...	5
Dangerous outbuildings made safe	...	...	...	...	8
Defective paving repaired	...	...	...	...	6
Other repairs	...	...	...	...	4
Defective wall pointing renewed	...	...	...	...	7
Washing accommodation provided	...	...	...	...	3
Timber affected by dry rot removed timber renewed and precautions taken against recurrence	...	...	...	...	1
Chimney stacks repaired	...	...	...	...	5

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Choked Sewers released	...	...	...	...	4
Defective sewers repaired	...	...	...	...	1
Choked drains released	...	...	...	...	70
Defective drains relaid	...	...	...	...	30

Drainage and Sewerage (continued).

Proper means of drainage provided to buildings ...	3
Eaves gutters and fallpipes renewed and repaired ...	34
Sink waste pipes repaired ...	7
Waste water closets converted ...	80
Waste water closets abolished ...	31

WATER SUPPLY

Service pipes repaired ...	11
Service pipes provided ...	6

FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES

Repairs to conveniences ...	5
Additional w.c. to workplace provided ...	1

LICENSED PREMISES

Conveniences repaired ...	1
New conveniences provided in lieu of dilapidated structures	2
Sinks renewed ...	2

FOOD PREPARATION PREMISES

Surround provided to sink ...	4
Premises redecorated ...	19
Hot water supply provided ...	7
Wash hand basin provided ...	1
Floors repaired ...	1
Plaster repaired ...	1
Glazed earthenware sink provided ...	1

NUISANCES

Dirty premises cleansed ...	9
Accumulation of refuse removed ...	6
Gas leak repaired ...	3
Excessive emission of smoke from factory premises reduced	2
General nuisances to public abated ...	5

MILK AND DAIRIES

Contraventions of Milk & Dairies Regulations, 1949 remedied ...	13
--	----

W. E. COOKE,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

DIVISIONAL MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES.

Births during the year to Mothers normally resident in the Division.

	Live.	Still.	Total.	
Domiciliary	261	4	265	26%
Private Nursing Homes	77	3	80	8%
Maternity Hospitals	641	16	657	66%
	<hr/> 979	<hr/> 23	<hr/> 1002	<hr/> 100%

Maternity Services.

	As Midwives.	As Maternity Nurses.	Totals.
Domiciliary Cases			
County Midwives	232	27	259
Private Midwives	1	3	4
	<hr/> 233	<hr/> 30	<hr/> 263
Private Nursing Homes	54	4	58
Maternity Hospitals (Hospital Management Committees)	443	83	526
	<hr/> 443	<hr/> 83	<hr/> 526
Total Cases in Divisional Area ...	<hr/> 730	<hr/> 117	<hr/> 847

Births Outside the Division

Domiciliary	4
Nursing Homes	53
Hospitals	168
	<hr/> 225

Keighley St. John's	34
Halifax General	12
Bradford St. Luke's	104
Staincliffe General Hospital	2
Victoria Hospital, Keighley	5
Halifax Royal Infirmary	1
Other Hospitals	10
	<hr/> 168

Maternity Home.

The Maternity Home, Shipley, is administered by a Sub-Committee under the Bradford "A" Group Hospital Management Committee. The Sub-Committee, of which the Medical Officer of Health is a co-opted member, meets monthly at Salt's Hospital or the Maternity Home.

No substantial change was recorded in day-to-day management, and General Practitioners in the area continue to attend their patients, the services of the Consultant being available for consultation and emergencies. Dr. Wall conducts the Local Authority Ante-Natal Clinic held each Wednesday forenoon for women booked for delivery in the Home. This close liaison between the Medical Officer of Local Authority, Regional Board staff and the General Medical Practitioner Service overcomes difficulties inherent in the National Health Service Act.

Admissions.

Miss Beulah, Matron of the Maternity Home, has provided me with the following statistics:—

525 women were delivered. 9 cases were emergency admissions. 32 women additionally entered for ante-natal care, average stay 11.68 days. 10.04 days was the average stay in lying-in beds. The average daily number of beds occupied was 15.87.

Special Statistics.

There were 9 forceps deliveries out of 525 cases. There were 8 stillbirths and 3 neo-natal births. 2 women received blood transfusion.

Consultant Service.

115 patients were seen by Mr. Craig ante-natally. Total attendances numbered 167. Mr. Craig also paid 34 women special visits in the Home. Dr. Langley, Consultant Pædiatrician, was called to examine 10 babies, and Mr. Naylor 1 baby.

Transfers.

25 patients were transferred to other hospitals; 509 women received Gas and Air Analgesia, 6 other sedatives.

The Infant.

14 babies were being artificially fed when discharged and 100 received complementary feeds. Of 32 babies who were $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth, 26 were discharged alive.

Midwives Acts.

Medical Aid Notices under the Midwives' Acts received from Midwives during the year.

(1) Death of (a) Mother	Nil
(b) Child	5
(2) Stillbirths	12
(3) Laying out dead body	Nil
(4) Substitution of artificial feeding	101
(5) Liability to be a source of infection	Nil
(6) Medical Aid Notices:—	

	No. issued because of compli- cations arising during/in				Total
	Preg- nancy	Labour	Lying- in	The Child	
Domiciliary Cases					
(i) Where the Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with Maternity Medical Services under the National Health Service Act	5	38	—	13	56
(ii) Others	1	4	—	3	8
Cases in Institutions	—	—	—	—	—
Total	6	42	—	16	64

Analgesia in Childbirth.

- (a) Number of Midwives in practice in the area qualified to administer Analgesics in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board.
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| (i) Domiciliary | 8 |
| (ii) Private Nursing Homes | 1 |
| (iii) Institutions | 6 |
- (b) Number of Domiciliary Midwives in the Divisional Area who have been trained under approved schemes for the administration of Analgesics during the year ... Nil
- (c) Number of sets of apparatus for the administration of Analgesics by Domiciliary Midwives:
- | | |
|--|-----|
| (i) Issued during the year, excluding replacements | Nil |
| (ii) In use at the end of year | 8 |
- (d) Number of cases where Analgesics were administered by Domiciliary Midwives during the year:
- | | |
|------------------------|-----|
| (i) Gas and Air | 203 |
| (ii) Pethidine | 170 |

Infectious Disease.

There were no cases of Infectious Disease related to child-birth.

Maternal Deaths.

Nil.

Maternal Death Rate (per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths).

Districts	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	Average Rate for 10 years		
									1951	1952	
Shipley ...	3.6	5.2	nil	1.5	nil	1.7	1.8	nil	1.9	nil	1.6
Bingley ...	3.2	2.6	7.0	5.0	nil	5.5	nil	nil	nil	nil	2.3
Baildon ...	7.4	nil	nil	nil	5.7	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	1.3
Denholme	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
England and Wales	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.3

Ancillary Services in Pregnancy and Lying-in Home Helps.

Reference should be made to page 12.

Dental Treatment.

Expectant mothers are referred from the Doctor to the private dentist or to the dentist at the Ante-Natal Clinic and facilities are also available for nursing mothers.

Dental Treatment of Young Children and Mothers.

(a) Numbers provided with dental care:

	Expectant and Nursing Mothers		Children under five	
Examined	50	...	111
Needing Treatment	...	40	...	103
Treated	28	...	103
Made Dentally Fit	31	...	103

(b) Forms of dental treatment provided:

	Expectant and Nursing Mothers		Children under five	
Extractions	138	...	132
Anæsthetics: Local	...	1	...	1
General	...	30	...	50
Fillings	32	...	80
Scalings or Scaling and Gum Treatment	...	13	...	—
Silver Nitrate Treatment	...	—	...	71
Dentures provided	...	46	...	—

Ante-Natal Relaxation Classes.

	Sessions held.	No. of patients.	Total Attendances.
Somerset House ...	44	99	701
Bingley (to 30th Sept. only)	31	67	180

Mothers continue to attend in considerable number and frequently express appreciation of this class. They benefit both physically and psychologically and have the added enthusiasm and skill of Miss Hickson and Miss Rex.

Recuperative Homes.

4 mothers were afforded accommodation at Clifton Ante-Natal Hostel, Brighouse. The greatest deterrent to the use of Ante-Natal Hostels was shortage of accommodation for other young children in the family when arrangements could not be made with relatives or friends at home.

Clinics.

Ante-Natal Clinics.

CLINIC	Sessions held	No. of Patients	Total Attendances	Average Attendances per Session
Somerset House ...	101	238	921	9
Materinty Home ...	201	588	5050	25
Total, Shipley ...		826	5971	
Bingley ...	50	119	503	10
Baildon ...	12	35	100	8
* Denholme ...	27	9	54	2
Totals for Division		989	6628	

* Ante-Natal attendances at Infant Welfare Clinic.

Infants.
INFANTILE MORTALITY
 (Divisional Figures).

CAUSE OF DEATH	under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total deaths Under 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
Congenital Disease	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Congenital Deformity	4	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	1	6
Respiratory Disease	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	1	7
Prematurity ...	5	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	6
Intracranial Haemorrhage	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Acute Gastro-enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Others ...	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	1	6
All causes ...	13	1	1	—	15	7	3	3	3	31

INFANTILE MORTALITY

Bingley.

CAUSE OF DEATH										
Congenital Disease	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Congenital Deformity	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	3
Respiratory Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Prematurity ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intracranial Haemorrhage	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Gastro-enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	4
All causes ...	3	1	1	—	5	2	1	1	2	11

Premature Babies born to mothers resident in the Division showing Survival, Feeding, etc.

Sex	Date of Birth	Birth Weight	Transferred to Institution	A=Artificially Fed B=Breast Fed	Duration of Pregnancy	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Complications during Pregnancy
HOSPITAL BIRTHS									
		lb. ozs.							
F	3/1/52	4 0	—	—	31 weeks	—	—	Stillbirth	Accidental haemorrhage
M	12/1/52	5 0	—	—	40 weeks	—	—	Stillbirth	—
M	16/1/52	2 8	—	—	30 weeks	17/1/52	1 hour	Prematurity	Toxaemia of Pregnancy
M	21/1/52	5 5	—	A	39 weeks	—	—	—	—
M	26/1/52	4 13	—	A	40 weeks (Twin)	—	—	—	—
M	26/1/52	3 12	—	—	32 weeks	—	—	Stillbirth	—
M	29/1/52	5 0	—	—	40 weeks	—	—	Stillbirth	Accidental haemorrhage
F	30/1/52	4 9	—	—	38 weeks	—	—	Stillbirth	Breech - Aversion at 36 weeks
F	3/2/52	4 15	—	B + A	40 weeks	—	—	—	—
M	21/3/52	5 8	—	B	38 weeks	—	—	—	—
F	24/3/52	4 11	—	B	40 weeks	—	—	—	Hypehaemia at 6/52 Metrial Stenosis A.P.H. Rh. neg.
F	24/3/52	2 14	—	—	26 weeks	24/3/52	8 hours	Prematurity	—
F	26/3/52	4 3	—	—	Removed	—	—	—	—
M	8/4/52	4 12	—	B	36 weeks	—	—	—	Slight Toxaemia
F	17/4/52	4 13	—	A	37 weeks	—	—	—	—
M	29/4/52	4 10	—	B	36 weeks	—	—	—	Toxaemia
M	1/5/52	2 8	—	—	32 weeks (Twin)	2/5/52	1 day	Prematurity	Pneumonia
M	1/5/52	2 10	—	B	32 weeks (Twin)	—	—	—	do.
F	5/5/52	5 5	—	B 2/12	38 weeks	—	—	—	—
M	15/5/52	5 6	—	B	40 weeks	—	—	—	—
M	16/5/52	4 2	—	B	38/40 weeks	—	—	—	Albuminuria
M	18/5/52	2 12	—	—	29 weeks	18/5/52	2½ hrs.	Prematurity	Placenta Pravia
F	28/5/52	4 1	—	B + A	34 weeks	—	—	—	—
F	2/6/52	5 8	—	B 2/52	36 weeks	—	—	—	Toxaemia. Induction of labour
M	5/6/52	3 12	—	A	30 weeks	—	—	—	—
M	12/6/52	5 6	—	B	38 weeks	—	—	—	—
F	28/6/52	2 0	—	—	34 weeks	—	—	Stillbirth	—
M	29/6/52	4 1	—	A	30 weeks (Twin)	—	—	—	Albuminuria
F	29/6/52	4 14½	—	A	30 weeks (Twin)	—	—	—	do.
F	30/6/52	4 4	—	—	36 weeks	—	—	Stillbirth	Toxaemia of Pregnancy
M	7/7/52	5 7	—	A	37 weeks	—	—	Surgical induction for Toxaemia	—
M	27/7/52	4 9	—	B	37 weeks	—	—	—	Anti-partium haemorrhage
F	1/8/52	1 14	—	—	40 weeks	—	—	Stillbirth	—
M	6/8/52	5 0	—	B 4/52	36 weeks	—	—	—	—
F	24/8/52	5 5	—	A	36 weeks (Twin)	—	—	—	—
F	1/9/52	5 0	—	B	40 weeks	—	—	—	—
F	1/9/52	5 3	—	—	40 weeks	—	—	Stillbirth	—
M	17/9/52	4 2	—	B 2/52	34 weeks (Twin)	—	—	—	—
M	17/9/52	3 10	—	B 2/52	34 weeks (Twin)	—	—	—	—
F	22/9/52	4 1	—	A	36 weeks	—	—	—	—
F	7/10/52	5 7	—	B	40 weeks	—	—	—	Toxaemia
F	17/10/52	4 12	—	B 3/52	32 weeks	—	—	—	—
M	20/10/52	3 10	—	A	36 weeks	—	—	Stillbirth	Albuminuria
F	31/10/52	2 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
F	4/11/52	5 7	—	B + A	38 weeks	—	—	—	—
F	7/11/52	4 0	—	A	36 weeks (Twin)	—	—	—	—
F	7/11/52	3 7	—	A	36 weeks (Twin)	—	—	—	—
M	10/11/52	1 12½	—	—	29 weeks	12/11/52	1 day 22½ hrs.	Prematurity	—
F	11/11/52	5 0	—	B	37 weeks	—	—	—	—
F	15/11/52	2 2	—	—	26 weeks	—	—	Stillbirth	Internal haemorrhage Breech
M	15/11/52	5 2	—	B	34 weeks	—	—	—	Rh. neg. with Antibodies
M	19/11/52	4 12	—	B	38 weeks	—	—	—	—
M	21/12/52	5 6	—	A	36 weeks (Twin)	—	—	—	—
M	27/12/52	3 5	—	B	32 weeks	—	—	—	—
M	31/12/52	4 1	—	—	34 weeks (Twin)	3/1/53	3 days 10¼ hrs.	Prematurity	—
M	31/12/52	3 15	—	A	34 weeks (Twin)	—	—	—	—
F	31/12/52	4 13	—	B 4/52	36 weeks	—	—	—	—
NURSING HOME BIRTHS									
F	28/1/52	5 8	—	B	36 weeks	22/6/52	5 weeks	—	Influenza
F	13/5/52	4 0	—	—	—	—	5 days	—	—
F	29/10/52	5 4	—	B	34 weeks	—	—	—	—
DOMICILIARY BIRTHS									
F	13/1/52	5 8	—	—	40 weeks	—	—	—	Hypertension
F	25/1/52	4 12	—	A B 2/52	37 weeks (Twin)	—	—	—	—
F	13/4/52	5 15	—	—	40 weeks	15/4/52	2 days 6 hours	Inanition Multiple Congenital deformities	—
M	15/5/52	5 6	—	B	38 weeks	—	—	—	—
F	27/5/52	4 0	Yes	A	32 weeks	—	—	—	B.B.A.
F	11/6/52	5 0	—	B + A	40 weeks	—	—	—	—
F	20/6/52	5 4	—	B 3/52	36 weeks	—	—	—	Bornholm Disease
F	18/8/52	5 4	—	B	40 weeks	—	—	—	—
F	26/10/52	5 4	—	B	38 weeks	—	—	—	Persistent vomiting
M	15/11/52	4 12	—	B 10 days	—	—	—	—	—
M	16/12/52	4 12	—	B 2/52	39 weeks	—	—	—	—

Prematurity.

Two cots are available; one established at Salt's Hospital for Shipley and Baildon, the other at Keighley Depot for Bingley and Denholme.

Notifications of birth of premature children to the Medical Officer of Health, that is, children of $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. and under, were made on the usual Notification Card. 65 babies weighed $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less, and of these 14 died before the end of the year. Of the 51 survivors, 30 were 5 lbs. or over at birth, 16 were 4 lbs. or over, 4 under 4 lbs., and 1 under 3 lbs. Of the 14 infants who died, 3 were 5 lbs. in weight and 5 were under 3 lbs.

Infant Welfare Clinics.

CLINIC	No. of Sessions held	No. of Children who Attended	Total No. of Attend- ances	Average Attendance per Session
Somerset House ...	198	921	6093	38
Wrose	100	273	2099	21
TOTAL SHIPLEY		1194	8192	
BAILDON	49	173	1242	25
DENHOLME	27	68	436	16
Bingley	50	521	3077	61
Harden	26	54	337	13
Wilsden	24	58	341	14
Cullingworth ...	26	55	333	13
TOTAL BINGLEY		688	4088	
TOTALS—DIVISION	—	2123	13958	

List of Approved Foods on Sale at Infant Welfare Clinics.

Infant Welfare Clinics.

Allenbury's Food (No. 1)	Maltoline (Plain)
Allenbury's Food (No. 2)	Maltoline (with Iron)
Allergilac	Minadex
Ambrosia Chocolate Milk	Modilac
Ambrosia Dried Milk	Nestles' Strained Foods
Arachis (Nut) Oil	N.R. Vitamin Concentrate
Bemax	Olive Oil, Pure
Bovril Weaning Food	Ostermilk, No. 1
Cod Liver Oil, Pure	Ostermilk, No. 2
Cod Liver Oil and Malt	Ovaltine
Cod Liver Oil Emulsion	Prenatalac
Colact	Ribena
Cow and Gate, Full Cream	Robinson's Patent Groats
Cow and Gate, Half Cream	Roboleine
Cow and Gate, Cerex	Robrex
Cow and Gate, Chocolate Milk	Robsoup
Dextrin-Maltose	Rose Hip Syrup
Farex	Scott's Baby Cereal
Frailac	Scott's Midlothian Oat Food
Glucose D	Scott's Twin Pack
Hæmolac	Scott's Strained Foods
Horlicks	Sister Laura's Food
Lacidac	Trufood, Humanised
Lactogen No. 1	Trufood Cereal
Lactogen No. 2	Trufood, Follow-on
Lactagol	Virol
Lactose	Virolax
Liquid Paraffin	Weylac

Artificial Sunlight Clinics.

	Somerset House, Shipley.	Mornington Road, Bingley.
NO. OF CHILDREN WHO ATTENDED		
Children under 1	21	5
Children between 1 and 5 years of age	117	57
Children 5 and over	77	81
TOTAL ATTENDANCES		
Children under 1	511	47
Children between 1 and 5 years of age	1020	1026
Children 5 and over	896	1459
CONDITIONS TREATED		
Chest	102	35
Skin	19	3
Post-infectious diseases ...	41	29
Post-operative conditions ...	7	10
Rickets	23	9
Pinks disease	2	1
Others	20	88
Number of sessions held	100	98
Average attendance per session	24	26

In addition to these figures:—

Occupation Centre Cases: 16 sessions, 416 treatments.

Health Visiting.

Every endeavour was made to diminish routine work of Health Visitors in the Clinics, substituting as was appropriate either Assistant Health Visitors or clerical staff. The Health Visitor is thereby enabled to concentrate on group teaching in the Clinic and personal advice in the home.

Apart from special Health Visitors who undertake work in Tuberculosis and mental disease and an Assistant Health Visitor who supervises clinic work at Somerset House, there are ten Health Visitors and School Nurses in the Division, four of whom operate in Shipley. One is frequently asked, even by medical men, "what is the work of a Health Visitor?" and I therefore list the following answer as part of her sphere of interest and duty. Care of expectant and nursing mothers and their babies; Toddlers; Clinics for Infant Welfare; Minor Ailments; School Clinics; Infectious Disease enquiries; Care and After Care Service; Care of the Aged; Institutional admission and discharge of patients; School Medical Inspection and Head Inspections; Home Visits for School Children; Training of College, Nursery and Health Visitor Students; Attendances at lectures and staff meetings; Submission of socio-medical reports; Contacts with Almoners, Welfare Officers, Housing Managers, National Assistance Board, Probation

Officers, School Teachers; Supervision of Home Helps; Visitation of Nurseries and liaison work with other workers such as Midwives, District Nurses, General Practitioners. Additionally there are visitation to hospital and the maintenance of records and reports. She is 'par excellence' a socio-medical field worker and essentially a pivot of Health Department staff work. To the Health Visitor, perhaps more than any other preventive health medical worker, is due the remarkable progress in child health, for she is essentially a home teacher whose training, experience and judgment is at the disposal of each family.

No. of Health Visitors employed:—

(1) Whole time in Health Visiting	...	...	...	11
(2) Part time in Health Visiting	...	...	...	1
Equivalent whole time services devoted to Health Visiting (as distinct from School Nursing and other duties performed by Nurses)	...	...	...	6

No. of Home Visits during the year:—

		Expectant Mothers		Children under 1 year of age		Children between 1 and 5 years of age		Other classes		
		First Visits	Total Visits	First Visits	Total Visits	First Visits	Total Visits	First Visits	Total Visits	Total
Shipley	...	65	118	524	1717	33	2800	226	2674	7309
Bingley	...	91	186	251	1773	1	2426	526	1351	5736
Baildon	...	16	35	130	893	6	954	134	704	2586
Denholme	...	18	90	53	526	1	1041	100	657	2314
Tuberculosis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	756	756
Totals for Division		190	429	958	4909	41	7221	1046	6142	18701

Day Nurseries.

VICTORIA PARK	-	SHIPLEY.
MANOR LANE	-	SHIPLEY.
WINDHILL	-	SHIPLEY.
SALTAIRE ROAD	-	SHIPLEY.
MYRTLE PARK	-	BINGLEY.

Five Nurseries with 50 places each and facilities for the training of students, had an active year. Although priority admission is granted for medical reasons, substantially the largest group of children is where mothers are engaged in the textile industry. Trade recession did not materially reduce total attendances. Training of children in health matters and in general education, meals and equipment, remain of a high standard. This is promoted by the encourage-

ment of capable, sympathetic staff and reflected in the health, independence and charm of the children. Over three years of age the child benefits from these social contacts, just as under two it is better left in its mother's care. Between the ages of two and three is difficult to decide, depending much on the mother, the home and brightness of the child.

Reference is made early in the Report (page 12) to the opening of the Nursery at Myrtle Park, Bingley. The hours of opening were 7-15 a.m., and the Nursery closes at 6 p.m. Matron arranges admissions in accordance with prescribed regulations of the West Riding M. and C.W. Sub-Committee. Grounds have been laid and maintained by the Parks Department of the Bingley U.D.C. on behalf of the County Council. The total number of staff and their qualifications are prescribed by the Ministry of Health, and it is hoped that early approval as a training Centre for students will be granted by the Inspectors of the Ministries of Health and Education.

Impressions by a Nursery Matron on the advance from the pre-fabricated wartime structure to the new Nursery give some conception of the progress made in the provision of Nursery buildings. This also applies to the technique of management of the pre-school child.

Matron reports to the Divisional Medical Officer each Monday with details of attendances, waiting lists, priorities, exclusions and other administrative problems.

NURSERY	No. of Places	No. of Days Open	Total Attend- ances	Average Daily Attend- ance	No. on Waiting List at 31st Dec.
Manor Lane, Shipley ..	50	250	8846	35	57
Windhill, Shipley ...	50	248	10165	41	77
Victoria Park, Shipley ...	50	250	8750	35	13
Saltaire (opened 5th Mar.)	50	204	6645	33	39
Bingley (opened 10th Mar.)	50	201	7630	38	60
Totals	250		42036	182	246

Impressions of a new permanent Day Nursery in its early days.

Apart from the obvious appeal which any permanent brick construction must have over any comparable prefabricated structure, the following are some impressions of the advantages of the new permanent nursery buildings over the old prefabricated types.

1. **Space.** The promise of more spacious premises which is encountered immediately on entering the corridors is lived up to throughout the building by way of larger nurseries, ablutions, staff amenities, kitchen and domestic facilities. In addition, more adequate storage space for toys, cleaning materials, food stuffs and linen cannot fail to be appreciated.

2. **Heating.** The most important aspect of the heating arrangements is the prevention of loss of heat by brick walls.

The system of central heating by gas boiler functions very efficiently and the maintenance of an even temperature (by the simple manipulation of a switch) from early morning until closing time is appreciated by both staff and children alike. Under the old heating system, i.e., open gas fires, it was always some considerable time before the nursery became warm and in winter weather this was the cause of a good deal of discomfort and colds.

3. **Ventilation and light.** The main source of improved ventilation is the increased number of windows which can be opened, and the circulation of air is helped by a warm air fan incorporated in the heating system. Better ventilation and more constant heating together prevent the damp atmosphere often noticed during the earlier part of the day in the older type nurseries.

Whilst more numerous windows certainly provide better natural light some criticism is possible in that they are situated too high up for the children to be able to see through.

4. **Fittings.** The most pleasing features of the modern nursery are the up-to-date fittings which are now something better than 'just adequate.' More imagination has been shown in the arrangement of such things as sinks, wash-hand basins, baths, lavatories, kitchen and milk room equipment and consequently a considerable saving of labour is achieved.

Cork flooring shows some improvement over wooden blocks although it is doubtful whether it is hygienically ideal since it cannot be washed.

In general efforts have been made e.g., by the use of lighter coloured decorations, to provide a more pleasant and cheerful atmosphere and with the co-operation of nursery staff it is now possible to make an attractive nursery rather than just a nursery.

APPENDICES.

Causes of Death.

Causes of death in 1952 (Registrar General's Return).

	Male	Female	All Persons	% of Total Deaths	Death Rate per 1000 Inhabi- tants
All Causes	155	141	296	100	13.64
Tuberculosis, respiratory	3	3	6	2.0	0.28
Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	1	1	0.3	0.05
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	5	7	2.4	0.32
Malignant neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	6	—	6	2.0	0.28
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	5	5	1.7	0.23
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	2	2	0.7	0.09
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	18	8	26	8.8	1.20
Leukæmia, aleukæmia	1	2	3	1.0	0.14
Diabetes	—	3	3	1.0	0.14
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	30	26	56	18.9	2.58
Coronary disease, angina	18	16	34	11.5	1.57
Hypertension with heart disease ...	2	1	3	1.0	0.14
Other heart disease	26	38	64	21.6	2.95
Other circulatory disease	1	2	3	1.0	0.14
Influenza	—	1	1	0.3	0.05
Pneumonia	5	2	7	2.4	0.32
Bronchitis	10	5	15	5.1	0.69
Other diseases of respiratory system...	2	—	2	0.7	0.09
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	3	—	3	1.0	0.14
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa ...	1	—	1	0.3	0.05
Nephritis and nephrosis	7	3	10	3.4	0.46
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	—	2	0.7	0.09
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	3	1	4	1.4	0.18
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	10	9	19	6.4	0.88
Motor vehicle accidents	3	—	3	1.0	0.14
All other accidents	—	6	6	2.0	0.28
Suicide	2	2	4	1.4	0.18
Homicide and operations of war ...	—	—	—	—	—

**THIS SLIP SHOULD BE SUBSTITUTED FOR THE EXISTING
PAGE 50.**

**Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality and Case-rates for Certain
Infectious Diseases in the Year 1952. Provisional figures based on Quarterly
Returns.**

			England and Wales	160 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London)	160 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000-50,000 at 1951 Census)	London Adminis- trative County	Bingley
Births			Rates per 1,000 Home Population				
Live births	...	...	15.3	16.9	15.5	17.6	13.6
Still births	...	...	0.35	0.43	0.36	0.34	0.46
			22.6(a)	24.6(a)	23.0(a)	19.2(a)	32.8(a)
Deaths							
All causes	...	...	11.3	12.1	11.2	12.6	13.6
Typhoid and paratyphoid			0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Whooping Cough...	...	...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Diphtheria	...	...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Tuberculosis	...	...	0.24	0.28	0.22	0.31	0.28
Influenza	...	...	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05
Smallpox	...	...	0.00	—	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis (in- cluding polioencephalitis)			0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	—
Pneumonia	...	...	0.47	0.52	0.43	0.58	0.32
Notifications (Corrected)							
Typhoid fever	...	...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Paratyphoid fever	...	...	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01	—
Meningococcal infection	...	...	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	—
Scarlet fever	...	...	1.53	1.75	1.58	1.56	0.92
Whooping cough	...	...	2.61	2.74	2.57	1.66	0.55
Diphtheria	...	...	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01	—
Erysipelas	...	...	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.14	—
Smallpox	...	...	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Measles	...	...	8.86	10.11	8.49	9.23	8.62
Pneumonia	...	...	0.72	0.80	0.62	0.57	0.83
Acute poliomyelitis (in- cluding polioencephalitis)							
Paralytic	...	...	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.09
Non-paralytic	...	...	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	—
Food poisoning	...	...	0.13	0.16	0.11	0.18	0.05
Puerperal pyrexia	...	...	17.87(a)	23.94(a)	10.22(a)	30.77(a)	—
Deaths			Rates per 1,000 Live Births				
All causes under 1 year of age	...	...	27.6(b)	31.2	25.8	23.8	37.3
Enteritis and diarrhoea under 2 years of age	...	...	1.1	1.3	0.5	0.7	—

(a) Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.

(b) Per 1,000 Related Live Births.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS, 1902-1951

YEAR	Population		Birth Rate per 1,000	Death Rate per 1,000		Infantile Mortality Rate
1902	...	18,591	...	23.4	...	95
1903	...	18,640	...	21.8	...	130
1904	...	18,780	...	21.3	...	142
1905	...	18,900	...	22.0	...	105
1906	...	18,900	...	18.9	...	133
1907	...	18,950	...	19.4	...	114
1908	...	19,000	...	19.6	...	104
1909	...	19,050	...	17.2	...	109
1910	...	19,100	...	18.9	...	91
1911	...	18,573	...	19.3	...	93
1912	...	18,790	...	16.5	...	81
1913	...	18,800	...	19.9	...	85
1914	...	18,830	...	17.4	...	70
1915	...	18,714	...	16.9	...	82
1916	...	18,615	...	14.9	...	99
1917	...	18,985	...	11.7	...	80
1918	...	18,751	...	11.5	...	83
1919	...	18,565	...	13.6	...	67
1920	...	18,532	...	21.2	...	84
1921	...	19,210	...	20.1	...	60
1922	...	19,250	...	17.0	...	63
1923	...	19,320	...	16.3	...	72
1924	...	19,220	...	15.2	...	58
1925	...	19,380	...	14.9	...	100
1926	...	19,650	...	14.5	...	56
1927	...	19,840	...	13.2	...	58
1928	...	20,100	...	13.2	...	71
1929	...	20,200	...	14.0	...	25
1930	...	20,200	...	13.5	...	62
1931	...	20,553	...	11.9	...	76
1932	...	21,060	...	11.7	...	68
1933	...	21,210	...	14.2	...	53
1934	...	21,540	...	13.3	...	31
1935	...	21,660	...	13.7	...	54
1936	...	22,552	...	13.91	...	72
1937	...	21,860	...	14.54	...	57
1938	...	21,710	...	13.13	...	42
1939	...	21,750	...	14.22	...	68
1940	...	21,230	...	12.38	...	48
1941	...	21,370	...	12.07	...	29
1942	...	20,960	...	14.74	...	22
1943	...	20,440	...	14.58	...	37
1944	...	20,390	...	17.85	...	49
1945	...	20,100	...	13.78	...	54
1946	...	21,170	...	18.00	...	60
1947	...	21,570	...	19.70	...	64
1948	...	22,010	...	15.90	...	28
1949	...	22,010	...	13.90	...	13
1950	...	22,010	...	14.63	...	16
1951	...	21,750	...	13.52	...	37
1952	...	21,700	...	13.59	...	37

Infectious Diseases Notified.

Age Groups of Cases; Cases Admitted to Hospital; Number of Deaths.

	Under 1	AGE GROUPS IN YEARS											Admitted Total to Hos- Cases pital Deaths		
		1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	10+	15+	20+	35+	45+	65+			
Scarlet Fever	...	—	1	1	4	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	15	—
Whooping Cough	...	2	1	—	4	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—
Measles	...	—	15	22	24	37	88	1	—	—	—	—	187	—	—
Pneumonia	...	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	5	7	18	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	..	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
Dysentery	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—
Food Poisoning	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—
Totals	...	2	17	25	29	42	107	1	4	2	5	7	241	19	—

Infectious Diseases Notified
Quarterly Incidence and Ward Distribution of Cases.

	Jan. to March	April to June	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	North Ward	South Ward	East Ward	West Ward	Central Ward	Culling- worth	Wils- den
Scarlet Fever ...	11	2	5	2	1	5	5	2	2	2	3
Whooping Cough .	4	—	6	3	—	2	—	1	3	2	4
Measles ...	2	15	84	86	12	60	62	10	26	8	9
Pneumonia ...	6	4	1	7	5	3	1	2	3	—	4
Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Dysentery ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning ...	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS

Notifications and Deaths in Bingley during the Year.

AGE GROUP	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non Respiratory		Respiratory		Non Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 1 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 and under 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 and under 15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 and under 25	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
25 and under 35	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
35 and under 45	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
45 and under 55	3	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
55 and under 65	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and over ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	5	4	—	2	4	3	—	—

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